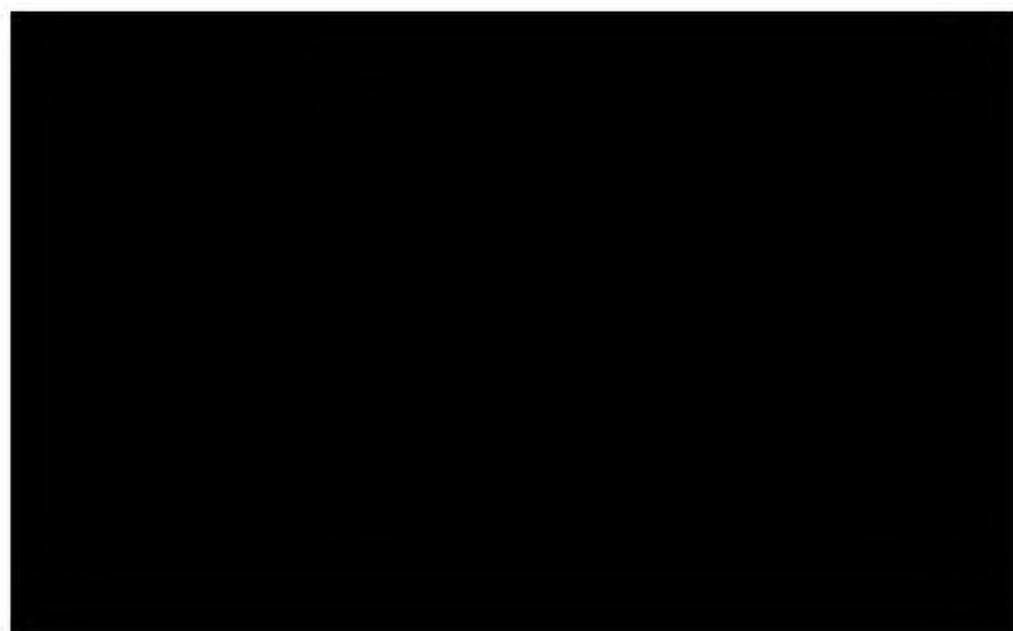


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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]  
 CD NO. [REDACTED]

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COUNTRY China/USSR  
 SUBJECT Travel Controls in the Northeast  
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 PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED] **TO CIA LIBRARY**  
 DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

DATE DISTR. 20 June 1950  
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1. Chinese citizens of the Northeast are not required to have special permits for travel within the area. Before leaving their residence, however, they must first report to the residence control office where they are going and for what reason, and must be removed from the local house register. They are allowed two weeks to a month of travel. Many of them take advantage of this freedom by engaging in currency speculation and black marketing.

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2. Soviet citizens from the USSR can travel in the Northeast on travel orders and their diplomatic or service passports. If they are residents of Manchuria they must before departure be removed from the register at the local Soviet consulate and must re-register with the consulate at their new residence. They travel usually upon change of assignment from one locality to another. It is not known whether they receive special travel documents furnishing them permission or assistance from the Northeast government.

3. Residents of the Northeast who acquired their Soviet citizenship locally can travel temporarily in the Northeast without being removed from the consulate register in their place of permanent residence. They must, however, obtain a travel visa from the Public Safety Bureau, for which the application forms include a Chinese-language form showing reasons for the trip and a personal history statement in Russian. When the applicant has been informed that his visa will be granted, he must obtain a check-out list (obkhodnoi list) and have it signed by all officials of government agencies to which he is financially liable, such as the Tax Department, Customs Office, and utilities companies. The completed form, indicating that all the applicant's accounts are paid up, is turned in to the police and exchanged for another form requiring signatures from family group and block leaders. This, with his house register, the applicant must take to a district police station to be removed from his house register and the fact noted on his residence permit and the check-out form. The signed and stamped form and the local residence permit are turned in to the central Bureau of Public Safety and a travel visa, with name, personal data, photograph, destination, and period of validity, is issued. Railway tickets are sold only upon presentation of the

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travel visa, which is also inspected by the police after the train departs.

4. Upon arrival at a destination, no one is permitted to leave the railway station until his visa has been stamped with the date and time of arrival by an official of the Public Safety Bureau, who stands at the only exit. Upon leaving the station, the traveler finds lodgings, then registers his visa in the house register through the district police station. He is thereafter free from checks for the duration of his visa.
5. To return to a place of permanent residence, the traveler merely has his name removed from the register of the house where he has been staying. If upon his return home it is discovered that he has overstayed his visa, he cannot leave the railway station until he is vouched for in person by at least two local residents.
6. Stateless persons and non-Soviet foreigners in the Northeast who do not have diplomatic status are subject to the same procedures as local Soviet citizens.
7. Chinese residents of Manchuria desiring to move permanently to a different area within the Northeast follow the same procedure as the above. They obtain a permanent visa valid for only five days, during which the traveler is expected to reach his permanent destination. Change of residence permits are seldom issued. Local Soviet citizens wishing to change their place of residence must first obtain permission from the consulate, then check out through the local Soviet Citizens' Association, using the same check-list system as with the Chinese government. They are then removed from the consulate register and a note to that effect entered in their residence permits.
8. In order to leave the Northeast for other areas, a Soviet citizen, whether from the USSR or a local resident, follows approximately the same procedures needed for travel within the country. Local Soviet citizens or other foreigners are, however, rarely issued permits to travel outside the Northeast on a temporary basis or to leave it permanently. When foreigners are permitted to travel on official business in groups, it is not unusual for the Bureau of Public Safety to issue a collective visa for the group, which is entrusted to the senior member for safekeeping. In this instance, individual members of the group do not have to comply with all the usual check-out procedures, since it is assumed that the agency sponsoring their travel assumes the responsibility.
9. Chinese wishing to leave Manchuria for South China, for Dairen, or for areas bordering Korea or the USSR must submit to a severe interrogation and must obtain a certificate from their district government before the travel permit, which is necessary to leave the Northeast, can be obtained. Ordinary merchants are not allowed to leave Manchuria for Hong Kong unless they are on official business or are connected with a government office or a state-owned firm. A permit to visit Hong Kong could not be obtained in Mukden, for instance; applicants were referred to Peiping.

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10. Once out of the Northeast, Chinese citizens are able to travel south, although with some formality. One group registered for temporary residence in Peiping, then obtained two shop guarantees in order to apply for a Hong Kong purchasing certificate from the Bureau of Industry and Commerce. With this certificate they were able to apply for an export permit in Tientsin and for approval of the port Public Safety inspector in order to book passage. After being allowed to buy ship tickets, all passengers must assemble at the dock five hours before departure and submit to five examinations and questionings. Even so, most travelers prefer ship to train transportation because on trains examinations of passengers can be made by inspectors at any station and a slightly careless answer can lead to arrest and retention for further investigation.

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